

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

IN

DON QUIJOTE DE LA MANCHA

DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD OF UNIVERSITY STUDIES OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY IN
CONFORMITY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

BY

WILLIAM ELFORD GOULD

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TO

PROFESSOR CHARLES CARROLL MARDEN

AS A TOKEN OF THE APPRECIATION AND REGARD OF HIS PUPIL

THIS MONOGRAPH

IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

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INTRODUCTION.

Although we have many grammars of the Castilian language in addition to Boheman's dissertation on the Subjunctive in Gonzalo de Berceo, Gessner's treatise on the Hypothetical sentence in Spanish, and the work of such writers as Diez, Foth, Meyer-Lübke, nevertheless, as compared with French, little has been written on Spanish syntax in general or the Spanish subjunctive in particular. It was felt, therefore, that it would be profitable to make a study of the Subjunctive Mood in the *Quijote*; on the one hand, because the present writer already had some familiarity with the great work of Cervántes, and again more particularly on account of its pre-eminent position as a monument of Castilian prose. A most important reason also, was the fact that we have access to the original form of the *Quijote*, both in the edition of Fitzmaurice-Kelly,¹ and in the fac-simile text.²

The object of the present dissertation has been, first, to offer a collection of all the examples of the Subjunctive Mood in the *Quijote*; secondly, to establish the laws governing the use of this Subjunctive; thirdly, to show, wherever possible, that this Subjunctive was an historical development from the Latin; and fourthly, to emphasize those usages which are characteristic of the *Quijote*, in contrast with the Castilian of an earlier or later period.

The text used is that of Fitzmaurice-Kelly which reproduces the text of the *editio princeps* of Madrid, 1605. It contains the variants of the editions of Valencia 1605, Brussels 1607, Madrid 1605, 1608 and 1637, together with the Madrid reprints of 1647, 1652 and 1668, as well as the variants of the more modern and standard editions up to his time. The present writer has made careful comparison with the fac-simile of the first edition, and in the case of the not infrequent errors in the Fitzmaurice-Kelly text, the corrections are given in the foot-notes, where emendations are

¹ Cf. Bibliography, No. 10.

² Cf. Bibliography, No. 14.

necessary in the cases of the examples treated. In the use and omission of accents, the edition of Fitzmaurice-Kelly has been followed. In 1, 22, 198; 1, 34, 344; 2, 17, 134; 2, 58, 448; and 2, 71, 539 the Fitzmaurice-Kelly text reads *llameis*, *pareciera*, *maten*, *paseis* and *vuelvas*, respectively, thus giving us five Subjunctive forms which are in every case contrary to Castilian syntax. Reference to the fac-simile show that the correct readings are *llamais*, *parecia*, *matan*, *pasais* and *vuelves*. Therefore no notice has been taken of the pseudo-Subjunctive forms. On the other hand, in several cases when Fitzmaurice-Kelly has given us an Indicative where the fac-simile gives us a Subjunctive as required by the syntax, attention has been called to the error in the foot-notes.

As to the arrangement of the material, it should be stated that the idea of presenting first the Adverbial Clauses was suggested by the relatively greater importance of the Subjunctive in the Subordinate Clause, and carrying this idea one step further, the Subjunctive in Hypothetical Clauses was presented first of all on account of the amount of the material, and also because of the exceptional number of the important types displayed. Since in the normal type of the Hypothetical Sentence in Castilian, we have a Subjunctive Mood in both the Principal and Subordinate Clause, and since, furthermore, it is impossible to study one clause of the Hypothetical Sentence without taking the other into consideration, the entire treatment of Hypothetical Sentences has been disposed of in connexion with Part I (Subordinate Clauses). The same treatment has been followed in the cases of Concessive Sentences of Unreality, and Concessive Sentences of the type *Sea lo que fuere*.

Regarding the system of citation of examples, the figures 1, 26, 245, for instance, would signify that the example is found in Vol. I, Chapter xxvi, p. 245, and in the case of 1, 26, 245-246, one part of the sentence containing the example would be found at the bottom of page 245, and the rest at the top of page 246. The figures 2, 9, 75, would, of course, refer to Vol. II, Chapter ix, p. 75. In cases where Vol. I and Vol. II are mentioned at the head of a list of references, the figures 20, 168, for instance, would indicate a reference to Chapter XX, p. 168. It is understood, in every case, that all the examples are given; and should there be

more than one example of the same kind on one page, the second example is referred to as *bis*, the third as *ter*, etc., the figures being repeated in every case. The Chapters are cited as well as the Volume and page, in order to make the material accessible to readers not having at hand the Fitzmaurice-Kelly edition.

To conclude, attention should here be called to an exceptional use of *fuera*. In the following two stanzas of a ballad, the form *fuera* is not used with the force of the Imperfect Subjunctive, but represents a rare use in the sense of the Preterit, often met with in the old Ballads.¹ This latter fact accounts for the use in the *Quijote*.

Nunca *fuera* caballero
De damas tan bien servido,
Como *fuera* Don Quixote
Cuando de su aldea vino. (1, 2, 32).

Nunca *fuera* caballero
De damas tan bien servido,
Como *fuera* Lanzarote
Cuando de Bretaña vino. (1, 13, 99).

¹ Cf. Foerster, *Spanische Sprachlehre*, p. 350, § 434, 3; Cuervo, *Notas á la Gram. de Bello*, p. 93, § 94.

NOTE.

It being impracticable, at the present time, to print the entire dissertation, the author publishes a single chapter in full, and a synopsis of the entire work. In connection with the synopsis, the statistics are added, and whenever the number of examples does not exceed two, the references to these examples have been included in parenthesis. It is hoped, therefore, that the two sections here published may show not only the details of the Concessive Clauses, but may give some definite idea of the scope of the Subjunctive in the *Quijote*, the relative frequency of the various types and specific illustration of those constructions which are especially rare.

PART I.

CONCESSIVE CLAUSES.

The particle introducing eighty per cent of the Concessive Clauses in the *Quijote* is *aunque*, which may be taken as the type, the other introductory particles representing either equivalents in meaning and value, or intensifications of the same. Cuervo says of *aunque*:

“Hace los oficios de adverbio y de conjunción. En calidad de adverbio, es relativo, lo mismo que *donde*, *cuando*, *como*; y en cuanto al significado, es concesivo, ó sea introduce una objeción, real ó posible, al pensamiento expresado en la proposición principal, denotando al mismo tiempo que tal objeción, aun admitida, no lo destruye ó invalida. Con indic. denota que se admite la objeción como hecho real y positivo. Con subj. presenta la objeción como meramente posible.”¹

Cuervo adds that when *aunque* is immediately followed by *más* its meaning is heightened or intensified.² This gives us *aunque más*.

Continuing, Cuervo says of *aunque*:

“Compuesto de *aun* y *que*. La primitiva hubo de ser la construcción con subj. como en francés é italiano; en este caso el modo del verbo daría el sentido concesivo, y aun lo realzaría como en los casos en que precede á *si*, *cuando*. El valor concesivo del subjuntivo es común precediéndole *que*: Que se vaya, nada me importa.”³

Next in point of frequency of use for the introduction of concessive clauses in the *Quijote* we have *puesto que*, which was a synonym⁴ of *aunque* in the time of Cervantes. Less frequently

¹ *Diccionario*, I, p. 784. Cf. Foerster, *Span. Sprachlehre*, p. 432, § 503, 2.

² *Diccionario*, I, p. 785, β.

³ *Diccionario*, I, p. 787.

⁴ Cf. Sbarbi, *El refranero general español*, p. 36 of *Intraducibilidad del Quijote*; also, Garcés, *Fundamento*, pp. 269-270; *Gramática de la Lengua Española por la Real Academia*, Madrid, 1878, under *Conjunciones Adversativas*, p. 187; Bello, *Gram.*, § 1268 (b).

used, and with much the same meaning, are *aunque más*, *cuando*, *magüer que*, *porque*, *aun si*, *ya que*, *puesto caso que*, and *á pesar de que*. *Si bien*¹ also occurs, but only as introducing Concessive Clauses of Unreality. *Porque*² only occurs once, likewise *magüer*,³ with the Subjunctive; the former in poetry, and the latter in the letter which Don Quijote wrote to Dulcinea del Toboso. The entire language of the letter is antiquated and *magüer que* was evidently already an archaism in the time of Cervantes. *Magüer que*⁴ occurs several times without the verb; for example, *magüer que tonto* (1, 27, 249); *magüer tonta* (2, 5, 46); and *magüera tonto* (2, 33, 266). In every such case the intention of Cervantes to use archaic language is evident.

The concessive locution, *por más que*, synonymous⁵ with *aunque más*, and the concessive locutions, *por* + any adjective, adverb or substantive used attributively + *que* (as, for example, *por bueno que*,⁶ *por mucho que*, *por hombre que*), are component parts of relative sentences, and although concessive in sense are more properly treated under Adjective Clauses.

1. *Aunque*.

. . . . si no, por el mismo juramento os juro de volver á buscaros y á castigaros, y que os tengo de hallar, *aunque os escondais* más que una lagartija. 1, 4, 43.

. . . . suplico que vuestra merced sea servido de mostrarnos algun retrato de esa señora, *aunque sea* tamaño como un grano de trigo. 1, 4, 46.

. . . . es porque no es dado á los caballeros andantes quejarse de herida alguna, *aunque se le salgan* las tripas por ella. 1, 8, 66.

. . . . mucho mejor me sabe lo que como en mi rincon sin melindres ni respetos, *aunque sea* pan y cebolla. 1, 11, 85.

. . . . cae muy mal el decir: quiérote por hermosa, hasme de amar *aunque sea* feo 1, 14, 113.

¹ *Si bien*, see Ch. IV, p. 43, of *Hypothetical Sentences*.

² Cf. p. 16.

³ Cf. p. 16.

⁴ In the time of Berceo, *magüer* occurred much more frequently than *aunque*, with both the Ind. and the Subj. as the case might be. Cf. Boheman, *Om Bruket af Konjunktiven*, pp. 89-90.

⁵ Cf. Bello, *Gram.*, § 1227, 6.

⁶ Cf. Meyer-Lübke, *Gram. des Lang. Rom.*, III, pp. 709, 710.

. . . . *aunque vea* que me hacen pedazos no me socorra ni ayude.
1, 31, 308.

Eso no, marido mio, dijo Teresa, viva la gallina *aunque sea* con su pepita. 2, 5, 47.

. . . . que con esta carga nacemos las mujeres de estar obedientes á sus maridos, *aunque sean* unos porros. 2, 5, 52.

. . . . si levanta la mano al cabello para componerle, *aunque no esté* desordenado. 2, 10, 79.

. . . . con las cuales le haré despertar la cólera, *aunque esté* con más sueño que un liron. 2, 14, 112.

. . . . y finalmente mantenedor de la verdad, *aunque le cueste* la vida el defenderla. 2, 18, 144.

. . . . porque estamos todos obligados á tener respeto á los ancianos, *aunque no sean* caballeros. 2, 23, 188.

. . . . ni el cielo permita que yo engañe á nadie, *aunque sea* en un pelo de la cabeza. 2, 35, 286.

Señor, replicó Sancho, yo imagino que es bueno mandar, *aunque sea* á un hato de ganado. 2, 42, 321.

The remaining examples are :

Vol. I—4, 46 (bis); 8, 65; 8, 68; 9, 74; 11, 87; 12, 93; 12, 96; 14, 113; 16, 128; 18, 142; 18, 151; 20, 163; 20, 165; 21, 185; 23, 205; 23, 209; 24, 216; 24, 217; 25, 230; 25, 237; 27, 248; 27, 248 (bis); 27, 261; 28, 268; 28, 269—270; 29, 287; 30, 296; 33, 324; 33, 326; 33, 326 (bis); 33, 327; 34, 333; 34, 335; 34, 335 (bis); 36, 361; 36, 364; 37, 377; 37, 377 (bis); 40, 391; 40, 391 (bis); 40, 392; 41, 400; 41, 412; 42, 416; 42, 421; 42, 421 (bis); 48, 477; 48, 477 (bis); 50, 489; 50, 492;

Vol. II—4, 43; 6, 53; 6, 53 (bis); 6, 54; 6, 54 (bis); 6, 55; 6, 56; 11, 88—89; 11, 92; 11, 92 (bis); 13, 103; 16, 123; 17, 136; 19, 153; 19, 155; 19, 157; 20, 163; 20, 165; 20, 166; 23, 189; 24, 198; 25, 200; 25, 205; 25, 208; 27, 219; 30, 240; 31, 247; 31, 247 (bis); 32, 252; 32, 253; 32, 256; 33, 266; 33, 267; 34, 275; 35, 281; 36, 289; 37, 294; 37, 294 (bis); 40, 305; 40, 309; 41, 314; 42, 321 (*aunque sea*); 43, 328; 43, 330; 45, 346; 45, 347; 47, 355; 47, 358; 49, 371; 50, 388; 51, 395; 53, 411; 53, 411 (bis); 57, 434; 58, 448; 62, 478; 63, 486; 64, 496; 69, 525; 70, 530; 72, 544.

As already stated in the citation from Cuervo,¹ *aunque*, when followed by the Indicative shows that the objection is conceded as real or positive, for example :

. . . . como yo confieso y creo, que vos, *aunque* pareceis el bachiller Sanson Carrasco, no lo sois, sino otro que le parece. 2, 14, 118.

Quedó la Duquesa admirada de la desenvoltura de Altisidora, que *aunque* la tenia por atrevida y desenvuelta, no en grado que se atreviera á semejantes desenvolturas. 2, 57, 436.

Aunque tiene los ojos en su lugar y derechos, siempre mira al revés. 1, 30, 290.

2. *Puesto que*.²

Puesto que, though synonymous with *aunque* at the time of Cervantes, and presenting the same usage, occurs much less frequently. The examples are :

. . . . que nadie habrá que lo sepa, que no diga que hizo demasiado de bien, *puesto que* le lleve et diablo. 1, 25, 232.

. . . . porque te hago saber que los diablos saben mucho, y *puesto que* traigan olores consigo, ellos no huelen nada. 1, 47, 461.

. . . . mas, *puesto que* conceda que está allí, no por eso me obligo á creer las historias de tantos Amadises. 1, 49, 486.

. . . . y *puesto que* sea así, quiero que calles y vengas 2, 20, 160.

. . . . de donde se infiere que, *puesto que* se conceda que hay Dulcinea en el Toboso ó fuera dél, y que *sea* hermosa en el sumo grado que vuesa merced nos la pinta, en lo de la alteza del linaje no corre parejas con las Orianas. 2, 32, 258.

The remaining examples are :

Vol. I—28, 271 ; 33, 323 ; 33, 323–324 ; 33, 326 ;

Vol. II—5, 50–51 ; 29, 231 ; 41, 313 ; 43, 328 ; 67, 515.

Puesto que, like *aunque*, is followed by the Indicative when the objection is conceded as real or positive. Examples in Vol. I are :

¹ Cf. p. 11.

² There are two examples in the *Quijote* where *puesto que* is used in a Causal Sense, namely, 1, 47, 467, and 2, 72, 542. See Ch. on Causal Sentences, p.

puesto que jamás *llegó* la sandez de Sancho á tanto, que creyese no ser verdad pura y averiguada . . . lo de haber sido manteado. 46, 457.

Cf. also : 38, 381.

Examples in Vol. II are :

hojeo más los que son profanos que los devotos, como sean de honesto entretenimiento, que deleiten con el lenguaje, y admiren y suspendan con la invencion, *puesto que* destos *hay* muy pocos en España. 2, 16, 126.

Admiráronse todos aquellos que la conocian, y más los Duques que ninguno ; que *puesto que* la *tenian* por boba y de buena pasta, no por tanto que viniese á hacer locuras. 2, 52, 400.

Señor gobernador, de muy buena gana dejáramos ir á vuesa merced, *puesto que* nos *pesará* mucho de perderle, que su ingenio y su cristiano proceder obligan á desearle ; pero ya sabe que todo gobernador está obligado, antes que se ausente de la parte donde ha gobernado, á dar primero residencia. 2, 53, 412.

Cf. also : 2, 5, 46 ; 2, 11, 91.

3. *Aunque* más.¹

. . . . no hallaremos de quién vengarnos *aunque más lo procuremos*. 1, 16, 135.

. . . . porque no me querrá el rey dar á su hija como mujer, si no está primero muy enterado en esto, *aunque más lo merezcan* mis famosos hechos. 1, 21, 185.

Mi dolor no os alborote

Aunque más terrible sea. 1, 26, 241.

. . . . no lo dejes de hacer, *aunque más inconvenientes se te pongan* delante. 1, 33, 327.

Vos sí señor mio, sois el verdadero dueño desta vuestra cautiva, *aunque más lo impida* la contraria suerte, y *aunque más amenazas le hagan* á ésta vida, que en la vuestra se sustenta. 1, 36, 363.

. . . . Sanchica ha de ser condesa, *aunque tú más me digas*. 2, 5, 49.

. . . . y el negarme la comida, aunque le pese al señor doctor, y [*aunque*] él *más me diga*, antes será quitarme la vida, que aumentármela. 2, 47, 355.

¹ Cf. Bello, *Gram.*, § 1227.

. . . . llevalde luego, donde verá por sus ojos el desengaño, *aunque* más el alcalde *quiera* usar con él de su interesada liberalidad. 2, 49, 376.

4. *Cuando*¹ (= *aunque* or *aun cuando*).

. . . . y *cuando* el tuyo no *esté* en el punto que debe en la intencion de Camila en tanto que la solicitares, importa poco ó nada. 1, 33, 327.

Y *cuando* así no *sea*, respondió el lastimado Durandarte . . . cuando así no *sea*, O primo, paciencia y barajar. 2, 23, 186.

. . . . y *cuando* todo *corra* turbio, menos mal hace el hipócrita que se finge bueno, que el público pecador. 2, 24, 195.

The remaining examples are :

Vol. I—33, 320; 36, 362; 38, 379; 46, 459;

Vol. II—43, 327.

5. *Magüer que*² (= *aunque*).

There is one example of *magüer que* followed by the Subjunctive :

. . . . *magüer que* yo *sea* asaz de sufrido. 1, 25, 235.

6. *Porque*.

There is one example of *porque* standing as the equivalent of *aunque*,³ and followed by the Subjunctive :

Yo muero en fin ; y *porque* nunca *espere*
Buen suceso en la muerte ni en la vida
Pertinaz estaré en mi fantasía. 1, 14, 110.

The following is an example with the Indicative :

Pues *porque* os *burlais* no me burlo yo. 1, 20, 172.

In the older language the use of *porque* as an equivalent of *aunque* and followed by the Subjunctive was more frequent.⁴

7. *Aun si*.

¡Cuerpo de mi ! *Aun si* *dijesen* los historiadores : el tal caballero

¹ Cf. Foerster, *Span. Sprachlehre*, p. 436, 3; Bello, *Gram.*, §§ 1218 and 1239.

² Cf. p. 12.

³ Cf. p. 12.

⁴ Cf. Boheman, *Om Bruket af Konjunktiven*, pp. 90-91, where four examples with the Subjunctive are cited.

acabó la tal y tal aventura, pero con ayuda de Fulano su escudero. 2, 40, 308.

8. *Ya que*¹ (= *aunque*).

Así que, señor Ambrosio, *ya que deis* el cuerpo de vuestro amigo á la tierra, no queráis dar sus escritos al olvido. 1, 13, 106.

. . . . que, *ya que* la guerra no *dé* muchas riquezas, suele dar mucho valor, y mucha fama. 1, 39, 383.

Unas nuevas os quiero dar ahora, las cuales, *ya que* no *sirvan* de alivio á vuestro dolor, no os le aumentarán en ninguna manera. 2, 23, 186.

The remaining examples are :

Vol. I—10, 83 ; 20, 164 ; 21, 181 ; 31, 304 ; 34, 342 ; 34, 343 ; 36, 359–360 ;

Vol. II—24, 194.

9. *Puesto caso que*.²

Pero *puesto caso que corran* igualmente las hermosuras, no por eso han de correr igualmente los deseos. 1, 14, 113.

. . . . que *puesto caso que os maten* en la primera faccion y refriega, ó ya de un tiro de artillería, ó volado de una mina, ¿qué importa? 2, 24, 198.

Cf. also : 1, 21, 185.

10. *Á pesar de que*.

. . . . de allí le sacaré *á pesar* del mismo mundo que lo *contradiga*. 1, 44, 439.

11. *Alternatives*.

Disjunctive sentences also, where the one as well as the other of the cases which exclude each other is conceded, take the Subjunctive. We should expect this in so far as the speaker does not decide for either of the cases in question.

Tambien me vengara si pudiera, *fuera ó no fuera* caballero armado, pero no pude. 1, 18, 142.

. . . . y que *esté* en el hombro ó que *esté* en el espinazo, importa poco. 1, 30, 392.

¹ Cf. Foerster, *Span. Sprachlehre*, p. 443, 7.

² Cf. Foerster, *l. c.*, p. 443, 7.

En fin, señor, lo que últimamente te digo es, que, *quieras ó no quieras*, yo soy tu esposa. 1, 36, 361.

Ahora, señores, *quieranme* bien el ó *quieranme* mal por lo que dijere, el caso de ello es, que así va encantado mi señor Don Quijote como mi madre. 1, 47, 465.

Caballero andante he de morir, y *baje ó suba* el turco cuando el quisiere y cuan poderosamente pudiere; que otra vez digo que Dios me entiende. 2, 1, 18.

. . . . y en lo que el se mostraba más elegante y memorioso era en traer refranes, *viniesen ó no viniesen* á pelo de lo que trataba. 2, 12, 96.

Y yo por tu esposa, respondió Quiteria, *aora vivas* largos años, *aora te lleven* de mis brazos á la sepultura. 2, 21, 171.

Ni yo tampoco de las de vuesa merced, respondió Sancho, *siquiera me hiera siquiera* me mate por las que le he dicho. 1, 23, 190.

Eso no es maravilla, respondió Sancho, porque los diablos, *jueguen ó no jueguen*, nunca pueden estar contentos, *ganen ó no ganen*. 2, 70, 530.

Cf. also: 1, 15, 120; 1, 20, 169; 1, 44, 437; 2, 32, 259; 2, 40, 309; 2, 41, 312; 2, 44, 341; 2, 45, 343; 2, 47, 361; 2, 70, 532.

In the following the verb is to be supplied in the second case:

. . . . que *ora vengaís* uno á uno como pide la órden de caballería, *ora [vengaís]* todos juntos. 1, 4, 46.

. . . . lo que puedes hacer dél, es dejarle á sus aventuras, *ora se pierda ó no*. 1, 18, 145.

Ó *ya que fuese* por las amenazas de Don Quijote, ó [*ya que fuese*] porque Ambrosio les dijo que concluyesen con lo que á su buen amigo debían. 1, 14, 116.

. . . . de que *sea* ínsula ó no, la que gobierna, en eso no me entremeto. 2, 50, 387.

. . . . vos haced lo que quisiéredes, ora la *hagais* duquesa ó princesa. 2, 5, 49.

. . . . más alcanzan con Dios dos docenas de disciplinas que dos mil lanzadas, ora las *den* á gigantes, ora á vestiglos ó á endriagos. 2, 8, 72.

. . . . *llore ó cante* Altisidora, *desespérese* [ó no] madama. 2, 44, 341.

. . . . ora te *tenga* Merlin ó Montesinos donde ellos quisieren. 2, 48, 363.

Cf. also: 1, 27, 259; 1, 29, 287; 2, 5, 51, 2, 14, 114; 2, 48, 363; 2, 50, 384-385; 2, 73, 549; 2, 74, 550.

PART II.

SYNOPSIS OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

I. The Subjunctive in the Subordinate Clause.

CHAPTER I. HYPOTHETICAL CLAUSES.

Part I. Unreal Period.

A. Complete Period.

I. Pure Conditional Clauses.

1. Period of the Present.

- a. *si tuviese daría = si haberem darem*, 52.
- b. *si tuviera diera = si haberem darem*, 73.
- c. *si tuviese diera = si haberem darem*, 1 (2, 24, 194).
- d. *si tuviera daría = si haberem darem*, 1 (1, 49, 480).

2. Period of the Past.

- a. *si tuviera diera = si habuissem dedissem*, 122.
- b. *si tuviera daría* 1 (1, 22, 198). Cf. Foth, *Verschiebung*, p. 26.
- c. *si hubiera tenido, hubiera dado = si habuissem dedissem*, 4.
- d. *si hubiera tenido, diera = si habuissem dedissem*, 10.
- e. *si tuviera, hubiera dado = si habuissem dedissem*, 9.

3. Mixed Period.

- a. Type : *si habuissem, darem*.
 - a. *si hubiera tenido, daría*, 2 (1, 33, 324; 2, 7, 61).
 - β. *si hubiera tenido, diera*, 9.
 - γ. *si tuviera diera*, 8.
- b. Type : *si haberem dedissem*.
 - a. *si tuviera, hubiera dado* 4.
 - β. *si tuviese, diera*, 1 (1, 40, 398).

II. Infinitive with force of Conditional.

1. Period of the Present.

- a. In the Principal Clause Pluperfect I, in the Subordinate Clause *á* with the Infinitive. Type: *si tuviera diera = si haberem darem*, 9.

2. Period of the Past.

- a. In the Principal Clause Pluperfect I, in the Subordinate Clause *á* with the Infinitive. Type: *si tuviera diera = si habuissem dedissem*, 20.
- b. In the Principal Clause Compound Pluperfect I, in the Subordinate Clause *á* with the Infinitive. Type: *si tuviera, hubiera dado = si habuissem dedissem*, 2 (1, 21, 179; 1, 22, 189).
- c. In the Principal Clause Pluperfect I, in the Subordinate Clause *á* with the Perfect Infinitive. Type: *si hubiera tenido, diera = si habuissem dedissem*, 2 (1, 42, 416-417; 2, 57, 434).

3. Mixed Period.

- a. In the Principal Clause Pluperfect I, in the Subordinate Clause *á* with the Infinitive. Type: *si tuviera diera = si haberem dedissem*, 1 (2, 34, 276).

III. Concessive Sentences of Unreality.

1. Period of the Present.

- a. Type: *si tuviese daría = si haberem darem*, 21.
- b. Type: *si tuviera diera = si haberem darem*, 11.

2. Period of the Past.

- a. Type: *si tuviera diera = si habuissem dedissem*, 18.
- b. Type: *si hubiera tenido, diera = si habuissem dedissem*, 2 (1, 34, 347; 2, 62, 479).

3. Mixed Period.

- a. Type: *si hubiese tenido, daría = si habuissem darem*, 1 (1, 1, 24). The Concessive Clause is introduced by *por . . . que*, in this example.

IV. Imperfect Indicative instead of Imperfect Future (Conditional Indicative) in the Principal Clause.

a. *había de* + infinitive = conditional.

1. Period of the Present.

a. Cf. type: *si tuviese daría* = *si haberem darem*, 7.

b. Cf. type: *si tuviera daría* = *si haberem darem*, 4.

2. Period of the Past.

a. Cf. type: *si hubiera tenido, diera* = *si habuissem dedissem*, 1 (1, 19, 157).

b. Cf. type: *si tuviera, hubiera dado* = *si habuissem dedissem*, 3.

3. Mixed Period.

a. Cf. type: *si tuviera daría* = *si habuissem darem*, 3.

β. Pure Imperfect Indicative.

1. Period of the Present.

a. Cf. type: *si tuviese daría* = *si haberem darem*, 7.

b. Cf. type: *si tuviera daría* = *si haberem darem*, 8.

2. Period of the Past.

a. Cf. type: *si tuviera, hubiera dado* = *si habuissem dedissem*, 6.

V. The Historical Perfect in the Principal Clause, 26.

VI. Mixture of Real and Unreal Clauses.

1. The Subordinate (Conditioning) Clause is real.

a. Period of the Present, 3.

b. Period of the Past, 2 (1, 34, 344; 2, 26, 213).

2. The Principal (Conditioned) Clause is real.

a. Period of the Present, 25.

b. Period of the Past, 6.

VII. Hypothetical Periods introduced by Conjunctive Expressions of Condition.

1. Period of the Present.

a. Cf. type: *si tuviese daría* = *si haberem darem*, 11.

b. Cf. type: *si tuviera diera* = *si haberem darem*, 2 (1, 28, 269-270; 1, 48, 477).

2. Period of the Past.

a. Cf. type: *si tuviera diera* = *si habuissem dedissem*, 3.

B. Incomplete Period.

I. Apodosis lacking.

1. Period of the Present.

a. Cf. *diera* = *darem*, 14.b. Cf. *diese* = *darem*, 12.

Deviation a)

a. Cf. *diera* = *darem*, 5.β. Cf. *diese* = *darem*, 16.

Deviation b)

a. Cf. *diera* = *darem*, 3.β. Cf. *diese* = *darem*, 1 (2, 3, 38).

2. Period of the Past.

a. Cf. *hubiera tenido* = *habuissem*, 15.b. Cf. *hubiese tenido* = *habuissem*, 2 (1, 3, 36 ; 2, 58, 441).c. Cf. *diera* = *dedissem*, 52.

Deviation a), 5.

Deviation b), 10.

d. Cf. *hubiera dado* = *dedissem*, 1 (1, 44, 441).

II. Protasis lacking.

1. Period of the Present.

a. Cf. *diera* = *darem*, 84.

2. Period of the Past.

a. Cf. type : *hubiera dado* = *dedissem*, 7.b. Cf. type : *hubiese dado* = *dedissem*, 1 (1, 21, 185).c. Cf. type : *diera* = *dedissem*, 117.*Part II. The Potential Use.*A. Potential Clause in the Future Subjunctive introduced by *si* and *cuando*.

In the Principal Clauses we may have :

1. The Present Indicative, 42.

2. The Future Indicative, 54.

3. The Imperative (or Subjunctive so used), 40.

4. Forms of Present tense of the locution *haber de* + an infinitive expressing either the Future or the idea of 'must,' 11.

Instead of the Future Subjunctive, we may have the Imperfect Subjunctive with the force of a Future, in the Subordinate Clause. In this case, in the Principal Clause, we may have :

1. The Present Indicative, 3.
2. The Future Indicative (or the Present Subjunctive, after an expression of asseveration, expressing a future idea), 5.
3. The Imperative or Subjunctive used as Imperative, 1 (2, 7, 61).
4. The Imperfect Future (Conditional Indicative), 2 (2, 40, 305 ; 2, 59, 451).

B. Potential Clause in Present Subjunctive introduced by *como, con que, con que, con tal que, solo con que, con solos que, si no es que*.

In the Principal Clause we may have :

1. The Present Indicative, 30.
2. The Future Indicative, 19.
3. The Imperative, 2 (1, 46, 454-455 ; 2, 31, 246).
4. The Present Subjunctive used as Imperative, 2 (26, 212 ; 2, 52, 403¹).

CHAPTER II. FINAL CLAUSES.

Introduced by :

1. *para que*, 146.
2. *porque*, 151.
3. *á que*, 2 (2, 1, 19 ; 2, 51, 392).
4. *que*, 11.
5. *como*, 2 (1, 33, 328 ; 2, 62, 474).
6. *á trueco de*, 1 (2, 28, 226).
7. *de modo que*, 4.
8. *de manera que*, 3.
9. The negative particle, having the meaning and force of 'lest,' 4.

¹The text has *digo*, which has been amended to *diga* in accordance with the fac-simile edition, and as required by the syntax.

CHAPTER III. CONSECUTIVE CLAUSES.

- a. Introduced by *que* having an Adverbial Correlative in the Principal Clause.
 1. *tan que*, 74.
 2. *así que*, 2 (2, 12, 98 ; 2, 67, 514).
 3. *tanto que*, 18.
 4. *en grado que*, 1 (2, 57, 436).
- b. Introduced by *que* having a Pronominal, or Adjectival Pronominal Correlative, in the Principal Clause.
 1. *tanto (+ substantive) que*, 18.
 2. *tal que*, 16.
 3. *tal (+ substantive) que*, 15.
- c. Introduced by *que*, having the Elliptical Adjectival Correlative *tal* in the Principal Clause.
 1. *de manera que*, 20.
 2. *de modo que*, 16.
 3. *de suerte que*, 3.
 4. *en modo que*, 3.
- d. Introduced by *que* having the elliptical correlative *de tal manera* or *tal* in the Principal Clause, 12.
- e. Introduced by *para que* (*á que*), 33.
- f. Negative Result, introduced by :
 1. *que no*, 10.
 2. *sin que*, 97.
 3. *no porque*, 14.
- g. Transition from Consecutive to Final Clauses, 3.

CHAPTER IV. CAUSAL CLAUSES.

Introduced by :

como, 15.

puesto que, 2 (1, 47, 467 ; 2, 72, 542).

ya que, 1 (1, 36, 360).

CHAPTER V. CONCESSIVE CLAUSES.

Introduced by :

1) *aunque* ; 2) *puesto que* ; 3) *aunque más* ; 4) *cquando* ;

5) *magüer que*; 6) *porque*; 7) *aun si*; 8) *ya que*; 9) *puesto caso que*; 10) *á pesar de que*; 11) Alternatives.

For discussion, cf. pp. 11-18.

CHAPTER VI. TEMPORAL CLAUSES.

A. Introduced by:

1. *antes que*, 80.
2. *primero que*, 7.
3. *antes y primero que*, 2 (2, 42, 322; 2, 52, 401).
4. *cuando*, 115.
5. *siempre que*, 1 (2, 41, 312).
6. *cada y cuando que*, 4.
7. *como*, 2 (1, 21, 179-180) (1, 24, 215).
8. *así como*, 2 (1, 21, 181-182; 1, 43, 428).
9. *en tanto que*, 13.
10. *mientras*, 4.
11. *mientras que*, 1 (1, 30, 294).
12. *hasta que*, 45.
13. *hasta tanto que*, 5.
14. *despues que*, 6.

B. Temporal Locutions.

a. Equivalentents of *Cuando*:

1. *á tiempo que*, 1 (1, 23, 206).
2. *al tiempo que*, 2 (1, 25, 233; 1, 34, 347).
3. *el tiempo que*, 1 (2, 35, 281).
4. *al punto que*, 1 (1, 43, 424).
5. *el día que*, 1 (2, 5, 51).
6. *á hora que*, 1 (1, 26, 242).

b. Equivalentents of *Mientras* (*Mientras que*): *el tiempo que*, 3.

c. Equivalentents of *En tanto que*:

1. *el tiempo que*, 1 (1, 33, 331).
2. *los días que*, 1 (2, 30, 239).

d. Equivalentents of *Siempre que*: *las veces que*, 3.

CHAPTER VII. ADJECTIVE CLAUSES.

A. Final Relative Clauses.

- I. The Antecedent of the Relative is expressed.
 - a. The Relative Clause is introduced by a Relative Pronoun, 78.
 - b. The Relative Clause is introduced by a Relative Adverb.
 - 1. *donde*, 30.
 - 2. *que*, 1 (1, 34, 346).
 - II. The Relative includes its Antecedent.
 - a. The Relative Clause is introduced by a Relative Pronoun, 27.
 - b. The Relative Clause is introduced by a Relative Adverb.
 - donde*, 6.
- B. Consecutive Relative Clauses.
- I. The Principal Clause is affirmative.
 - a. The Relative has an Indefinite Antecedent.
 - a.* The Relative Clause is introduced by a Relative Pronoun, 102.
 - β.* The Relative Clause is introduced by a Relative Adverb, 23.
 - b. The Relative includes its Antecedent.
 - The Relative Clause is introduced only by a Relative Pronoun, 12.
 - II. The Principal Clause is negative.
 - a. The Relative has an Indefinite Antecedent.
 - a.* The Relative Clause is introduced by a Relative Pronoun, 116.
 - β.* The Relative Clause is introduced by a Relative Adverb, 7.
 - b. The Relative includes its Antecedent.
 - a.* The Relative Clause is introduced by a Relative Pronoun, 24.
 - III. Both Principal and Subordinate Clauses are negative.
 - a. The Relative has an Indefinite Antecedent.

- a. The Relative Clause is introduced by a Relative Pronoun, 33.
 - β. The Relative Clause is introduced by a Relative Adverb.
 - 1. *donde*, 8.
 - 2. *que*, 1 (2, 47, 361).
 - b. The Relative includes its Antecedent.
 - a. The Relative Clause is introduced by a Relative Pronoun, 3.
- IV. The Principal Clause is Restrictive.
 - a. The Relative has an Indefinite Antecedent.
 - a. The Relative Clause is introduced by a Relative Pronoun, 1 (1, 41, 400).
 - β. The Relative Clause is introduced by a Relative Adverb, 3.
 - b. The Relative includes the Antecedent.
 - a. The Relative Clause is introduced by a Relative Pronoun, 2 (1, 41, 415 ; 2, 39, 304).
- V. Interrogative Sentences to which a negative answer is expected.
 - a. The Antecedent is indefinite.
 - a. The Relative Clause is introduced by a Relative Pronoun, 42.
 - b. The Relative includes its Antecedent.
 - a. The Relative Clause is introduced by a Relative Pronoun, 3.
- C. Concessive Relative Clauses.
 - I. The Relative includes the Antecedent.
 - a. The Relative is a Pronoun or Adverb compounded with *quiera* ; for example, *quienquiera*, *cualquiera*, *como quiera*, *donde quiera*, *do quiera*. (Examples given under I. b.)
 - b. The Relative is a Pronoun or Adverb, that is, *quien*, *donde* (*do*), *como*, *cuanto*, *cuantos*, *todos cuantos*,

cuales, used in a general sense, and having the force of *quienquiera*, *donde quiera*, etc.

1. *quien*, 19.
2. *donde* (*do*), 44.
3. *como*, 28.
4. *cuanto* (= *todo lo que*), 22.
5. *cuantos*, 3.
6. *todos cuantos*, 3.
7. *cuales*, 1 (2, 16, 130).

II. The Antecedent of the Relative is expressed.

- a. The Antecedent is a Pronoun or Adverb compounded with *quiera*.
 1. *quienquiera*, 12.
 2. *cualquiera*, 3.
 3. *como quiera*, 4.
 4. *donde quiera* (*do quiera*), 11.
- b. The Antecedent is a Noun modified by *cualquiera*, or *cuantos*.
 1. *cualquiera*, 14.
 2. *cuantos*, 8.
- c. The Antecedent of the Relative is a Personal or Demonstrative Pronoun.
 1. *el que*, *la que*, 34.
 2. *los que*, *las que*, 19.
 3. *todos los que*, *todas las que*, 7.
 4. *lo que*, 114.
 5. *todo lo que*, 24.
 6. *todo aquello que*, 18.
 7. *aquellos*, *aquella*, *aquello que*, 6.
 8. Concessive Sentences of the type: *sea lo que* (*el que*) *fuere*, *sea quien fuere*, 33.
- d. The Antecedent is a Noun with the Definite Article, Demonstrative Adjective, *cada* or *algún*.
 1. Definite Article, 65.
 2. Demonstrative Adjective, 1 (2, 16, 128).
 3. *cada*, 1 (2, 71, 535).
 4. *algún*, 1 (1, 17, 138).

- e. The Antecedent is a Superlative expression.
- a. The Antecedent is a noun modified by an Adjective in the Superlative degree, or a Superlative Adjective used substantively.
 1. *mejor*, 10.
 2. *más*, 21.
 3. *menos*, 2 (2, 3, 37 ; 2, 3, 38).
 4. *mayor*, 2 (1, 33, 323 ; 1, 3, 39).
 5. *primero*, 19.
 - β. The Antecedent is an Adverb in the Superlative Degree.
 1. *lo mejor*, 10.
 2. *lo más*, 2 (2, 5, 52 ; 2, 17, 135).
 3. *lo menos*, 1 (1, 21, 183).
- f. The Antecedent of the Relative is a Quantitative Adjective, or Adverb, or a Noun modified by a Quantitative Adjective.
1. *por más que*, 5.
 2. *por más que*, 5.
 3. *por mucho que*, 3.
 4. *más que* (= *por más que*), 4.
 5. *por mejor que*, 1 (1, 41, 402).
 6. *por mal que*, 1 (2, 28, 227).
 7. *mal que* (= *por mal que*), 6.
 8. *por que* (= *por más que*), 27.
- g. The Antecedent of the Relative refers to Adjectives or Adverbs connected by the Correlative Conjunctions *ó ó*, 4.

D. Conditional Relative Clauses.

1. Period of the Present.
 - a. Cf. type : *si tuviese daría* = *si haberem darem*, 6.
 - b. Cf. type : *si tuviera diera* = *si haberem darem*, 1 (2, 26, 216).
2. Period of the Past.
 - a. Cf. type : *si tuviera diera* = *si habuissem dedissem*, 4.

CHAPTER VIII. SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES.

A. Subject Clauses.

1. The act is wished for.
 - a. *placer*, 13.
 - b. *convenir*, 8.
 - c. *ser acertado*, 3.
 - d. *ser el gusto de alguno*, 1 (1, 45, 448).
 - e. *ser de parecer*, 10.
 - f. *salir por voto y parecer*, 2 (2, 15, 119 ; 2, 15, 119 bis).
 - g. *haber parecer*, 1 (1, 41, 411).
 - h. *ser el parecer de uno*, 8.
 - i. *parecerle á uno*, 2 (2, 26, 215 ; 2, 47, 357).
2. The act is demanded.
 - a. *ser la voluntad de alguno*, 6.
 - b. *ser mandamiento*, 1 (2, 12, 96).
 - c. *ser órden*, 1 (1, 26, 243).
 - d. *ser determinación*, 1 (2, 7, 62).
 - e. *contenerse*, 1 (1, 45, 449).
3. The act is agreed upon.
 - a. *pacto y concierto*, 1 (2, 15, 119).
 - b. *acordarse*, 1 (1, 40, 397).
 - c. *ser acordado*, 1 (1, 45, 448).
 - d. *concertarse*, 5.
4. The act is striven for.
 - a. *intención*, 2 (1, 22, 192 ; id. bis.).
5. The act is required.
 - a. *ser menester*, 22.
 - b. *ser forzoso*, 7.
 - c. *ser necesario*, 5.
 - d. *ser de necesidad*, 1 (2, 51, 393).
 - e. *ser de esencia*, 1 (1, 13, 103).
 - f. *restar*, 2 (1, 37, 371 ; 1, 46, 452).
6. The act is represented as possible or impossible.
 - a. *poder ser*, 61.
 - b. *ser posible*, 30.
 - c. *ser imposible*, 1 (2, 33, 266).

- d. *poder acontecer*, 1 (1, 14, 113).
- 7. The act is represented as permissible.
 - a. *ser lícito*, 1 (1, 33, 318).
 - b. *no ser lícito ni concedido*, 1 (1, 8, 68).
- 8. The act is made a subject of reflection.
 - a. *ser bien*, 46.
 - b. *ser bueno*, 8.
 - c. *ser mejor*, 16.
 - d. *ser razón*, 20.
 - e. *estar puesto en razón*, 3.
 - f. *ser gran razón*, 1 (1, 43, 425).
 - g. *ser justo*, 13.
 - h. *dársele á uno algo*, 7.
 - i. *dársele á uno un higo*, 1 (2, 8, 68).
 - j. *importar*, 4.
 - k. *hacer al caso*, 3.
 - l. *bastar*, 10.
 - m. *no ser de inconveniente*, 1 (2, 65, 504).
 - n. *no ser á propósito*, 1 (2, 25, 206).
 - o. *parecer bien*, 2 (2, 18, 149; 2, 57, 436).
 - p. *parecer*, 2 (1, 9, 73; 2, 68, 517).
 - q. *probarse*, 2 (1, 13, 99; 2, 12, 100).
 - r. *usarse*, 2 (1, 49, 479; 2, 70, 532).
 - s. *estar en uso y costumbre*, 1 (1, 13, 101).
 - t. *ser tiempo*, 3.
 - u. *ser hora*, 2 (1, 41, 404; 2, 54, 420).
 - v. *ser*, 1 (1, 42, 420).
 - w. miscellaneous examples, 24.
- 9. The Principal Clause describes the impression which the Subordinate Clause makes, and the verb of the latter appears in the Subjunctive.
 - a. *ser maravilla*, 10.
 - b. *ser mucho*, 7.
 - c. *pesarle á uno*, 7.
 - d. *que mucho*, 4.
 - e. *darle lástima á uno*, 1 (2, 62, 478).

- f. *ser lástima*, 1 (2, 59, 451).
- g. *ser cosa de lástima*, 1 (2, 70, 528).
- h. *darle gusto á uno*, 1 (2, 3, 36).

B. Object Clauses.

I. The Subjunctive Mood is used in Object Clauses which depend upon a verb, or governing expression, which indicates :

1. a wish, 266.
2. advice, notification, exhortation, request, entreaty, or command, 604.
3. an injunction or expression of the will suggesting its accomplishment in the Subordinate Clause, 4.
4. a verb or governing expression which indicates permission, concession, or agreement, 91.
5. prevention or prohibition, 9.
6. an effort or striving after something, or contains the idea of causation, 93.
7. fear, danger, hope, or expectation, wonder, suspicion, contentment, or in general any emotion, 38.
8. expressions of asseveration, 49.
9. thinking, perceiving, or understanding, 15.
10. knowing, believing, or imagining when preceded by a negative or negative idea, or when the sentence is interrogative, 46.
11. doubting and denying, 7.
12. deserving and thanking, 6.

II. The Indirect Question, 10.

III. *Que* preceded by a Preposition in Object Clauses.

a. *de que* after :

1. verbs or expressions of emotion, 42.
2. verbs or expressions of notification, 4.
3. after an expression indicating advice, 1 (1, 31, 305).
4. an expression of granting, 12.
5. verbs and expressions of agreement and arrangement, 2 (2, 16, 122 ; 2, 25, 206).

6. verbs and expressions of ordering, 14.
7. verbs and expressions of prohibition, prevention, aversion, or opposition, 6.
8. verbs and expressions of effort and striving, 14.
9. verbs and expressions of causation, 15.
10. verbs expressing conjecture, and after verbs and expressions indicating indifference of feeling, 20.
11. *digno* and *capaz*.
 - a. Followed by *que*. A pure latinism. 2 (1, 45, 450 ; 1, 46, 457).
 - b. Followed by *de que*. 1 (2, 33, 264).
 - β . *á que*.
 1. construction absolute, 44.
 2. construction vacillating, 32.
 - γ . *con que*, 1 (2, 64, 499).
 - ς . *en que*, 11.
- C. The Omission of *que* in Substantive Clauses.
 - a. in Object Clauses, 156.
 - b. in Subject Clauses, 9.

II. The Subjunctive in the Principal Clause.

CHAPTER I. THE SUBJUNCTIVE EXPRESSES A WISH.

A. The Wish is Good.

The Tense is always Present.

- a. Simple Wish.
 - α . affirmative, 82.
 - β . negative, 11.
- b. Expressions of salutation, praise, thanksgiving.
 - α . affirmative, 48.
 - β . negative, 0.
- c. Exclamatory Phrases.
 - α . affirmative, 23.
 - β . negative, 0.
- d. Explanatory Relative Clauses.
 - α . affirmative, 16.
 - β . negative, 0.

- B. The Wish is Bad.
- a. Simple Wish.
 - a.* affirmative, 44.
 - β.* negative, 0.
 - b. Explanatory Relative Clauses.
 1. Present Subjunctive.
 - a.* affirmative, 14.
 - β.* negative, 0.
 2. Pluperfect Subjunctive (type: *hubiese dado*).
 - a.* affirmative, 0.
 - β.* negative 1 (1, 35, 351).
- C. The Wish is Impossible of Realization.
- The Tense-type is the Imperfect Subjunctive.
- a.* affirmative, 5.
 - β.* negative, 0.
- D. The Conditional Wish.
1. The Wish is conditioned by the *si*-clause.
 - a.* affirmative, 17.
 - β.* negative, 2 (1, 45, 445; 2, 21, 168).
 2. Constructions with *así* in the Conditional Wish, 13.
- E. *Quien* in Sentences of Wishing, 7.

CHAPTER II. THE SUBJUNCTIVE EXPRESSES AN EXHORTATION.

- A. The Exhortation is an Incitement or Modified Command.
- 1st Person Singular.
 - a.* affirmative, 11. *β.* negative, 0.
 - 2nd Person Singular.
 - a.* affirmative, 0. *β.* negative, 59.
 - 3rd Person Singular.
 - a.* affirmative, 411. *β.* negative, 67.
 - 1st Person Plural.
 - a.* affirmative, 79. *β.* negative, 1 (1, 22, 193).
 - 2nd Person Plural.
 - a.* affirmative, 0. *β.* negative, 32.

3rd Person Plural.

a. affirmative, 85. *β.* negative, 5.

B. The Exhortation is an Absolute Command.

1st Person Singular, 0.

2nd Person Singular.

a. affirmative, 0. *β.* negative, 38.

3rd Person Singular.

a. affirmative, 48. *β.* negative, 20.

1st Person Plural.

a. affirmative, 20. *β.* negative, 2 (2, 5, 49 ; 2, 9, 75).

2nd Person Plural.

a. affirmative, 0. *β.* negative, 17.

3rd Person Plural.

a. affirmative, 54. *β.* negative, 0.

CHAPTER III. THE SUBJUNCTIVE EXPRESSES CONCESSION, 42.

CHAPTER IV. THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN EXCLAMATIONS OF SURPRISE, 3.

CHAPTER V. LA VERDAD SEA (VERDAD SEA), 4.

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LIFE.

I was born in Brooklyn, New York, on June 4th, 1858. My preparatory studies were made at the College of St. James, in Washington County, Maryland, and I graduated from Columbia University, New York City, in 1879, with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. After a short residence in Paris, I went to the Island of Porto Rico, and lived for about a year in Porto Rico and Havana, Cuba. About fifteen years were then passed in active life in Wall Street, interrupted by two trips to Europe and a residence in Paris of some months. I first heard Spanish when ten years of age, and from my thirteenth to my seventeenth year spoke it daily at school, where there was a large number of South American pupils. During the entire period of my business life in New York, I made a point of availing myself of the many opportunities for conversation in Spanish and French which offer themselves in so cosmopolitan a city.

Since October, 1898, I have been a graduate student at the Johns Hopkins University, where my studies have been in Spanish as my principal subject, and French and History as first and second subordinates, respectively. I have attended the lectures of Professors Elliott, Marden, Armstrong and Ogden, and of Doctors Keidel and Lee, to all of whom, I wish to express my thanks and gratitude for the benefit I have received from their courses of instruction. I desire here, particularly to thank Professor Marden for the critical training received so largely from him, which has enabled me to do this work, and to express especially to Professor Elliott my grateful appreciation of his constant guidance and encouragement in my advanced studies.

WILLIAM ELFORD GOULD.

Baltimore, May, 1903.

